

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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THE COMING DAY.

O strange new wonderful justice! But for whom
shall we gather the gain?
For ourselves and for each of our fellows, and
no hand shall labor in vain.

Then all mine and all thine shall be ours, and
no more shall any man crave
For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter
a friend for a slave.

And what wealth then shall be left us when
none shall gather gold
To buy his friend in the market, and pinch and
fine the sold?

Nay, what save the lovely city, and the little
house on the hill,
And the wastes and the woodland beauty, and
the happy fields we till.

And the homes of ancient stories, the tombs of
the mighty dead;
And the wise men seeking out marvels, and the
poet's teeming head?

And the painter's hand of wonder; and the
marvellous fiddle-bow,
And the bandied choirs of music: all those that
do and know.

For all these shall be ours and all men's nor
shall any lack a share
Of the toil and the gain of living in the days
when the world grows fair.

William Morris.

The Passing Show.

The Liberals under Cook promise a "for-
ward policy" in military and naval matters.

They are quite in accord with the Labor
Party's policy of Conscription, and intend
to develop and perfect it.

What this means to the workers has
already been explained in these columns
many times, but if any doubts linger in the
minds of readers as to why soldiers are
wanted by the ruling classes, recent events
in the Transvaal, South Africa, supply con-
vincing evidence.

At Johannesburg the workers—both white
and black—went on strike, and the master
class, as usual, invoked the aid of strike-
breakers and scabs to create so-called
"riots," so that an excuse might be fur-
nished for calling out the troops to slaugh-
ter the workers.

When all was ready, the representatives
of international capital assembled at the
Rand Club, which was surrounded and well-
guarded by soldiers. In the adjacent
streets, just where the Club gentlemen
could get a good view of it, the "riot" took
place, and nearly 300 workers were killed
and wounded by the troops.

The bitter irony of the Rand situation is
in the fact that at the instance of London
warmongers and financiers, the working
class took up arms to destroy Boer Govern-
ment in the Transvaal, and bring the
country under the rule of British capitalism.

When the British capitalists secured con-
trol cheap labor was introduced, and capi-
talistic government, on British lines, estab-
lished.

In accordance with a deep-laid scheme,
certain Boer Generals of considerable in-
fluence amongst their countrymen were won
over by the Rand magnates, and soon we
saw these gentlemen again governing the
country and thus in a position to pay the
workers back for having taken up arms for
the Rand magnates during the war.

The Rand magnates and the Boer rulers
are now in accord in their hatred of the
workers. The number of killed and wound-
ed amply evidence what treatment the work-
ers may expect from their Boer masters.

That the working class were fools when
they took up arms in the interests of the
Rand pirates is now more apparent than
ever. They gained nothing for themselves.
They incensed the Boers forever against
them, and drove them to join with those
who crush and exploit them.

In Australia there are thousands of work-
ers who took up arms for the Rand pirates,
and these, with thousands of Liberal and
Labor dupes are backing Conscription which

is no more than a weapon of the pirate
class.

The Minister for Defence foreshadows an
extension of the Conscript infamy, and lead-
ing Laborites are supporting the system
with the pretence that it is meant to defend
the workers' homes and families from fore-
ign invaders. The treatment meted out to
Rand strikers will be meted out to Austral-
ian workers if the Capitalists and Laborites
have their way. That is what troops and
armies are for. They are to shoot the
workers and bayonet them if they dare to
rebel against being skinned.

That the Liberals will have the support
of the Laborites in their forward Conscript
policy may be seen by the attitude which
the "Worker" is adopting, and the
"Worker" is the principal Laborite jour-
nal in the Commonwealth.

In the "Worker" of July 3, H. E. Boote
expresses the policy of the paper and the
party, and the quotations which are given
below are taken from an article written by
him to popularise Australia's Conscript sys-
tem.

"Australia's system is the best that has
ever been devised," says Mr. Boote, "for
the effective recognition of the national in-
stinct of self-preservation."

No Liberal will disagree with Mr. Boote
there, all that the Cook party contend is
that it wants improving. And judging from
their speeches during the Brisbane strike,
if such a strike occurs while they are in
power they will not hesitate to send the
troops against the strikers. The Liberals
do not deny that it is the best system. All
that is necessary is to increase the drill time,
increase the discipline, so that during strike
time the soldiers will be trained to do their
work properly. Mr. Boote is in good
company.

"Our soldiers are citizens," says Mr. Boote
as though other soldiers are of a different
species. The soldiers who rushed to Bris-
bane to put the strikers down were citizens,
and the Liberals who clamored in Parlia-
ment for the troops to be sent to Brisbane
were also citizens. And these gentry now
have the handling of the troops under the

system which Mr. Boote and the "Worker"
support so enthusiastically as the best ever
devised.

"Our soldiers are not drilled automatons
for the capitalist class to manipulate as it
pleases," Mr. Boote assures us. Well, the
capitalist class is in power, and if our
soldiers refuse to be manipulated as their
rulers please they can be severely dealt
with. The capitalist class would not hesi-
tate to have mutineers shot.

"They are workers like the rest of us,"
says Mr. Boote, and therein lies the dan-
ger from them. If they were different, if
they refused to be led into this trap by
Mr. Boote and the "Worker," we should
not feel so much alarm for them. But they
are easily led, or they would see that both
Laborites and Liberals have combined to
make strike-breakers and murderers of
them.

"They are trade unionists, members of
our labor leagues," Mr. Boote says, as
though that were an ample guarantee that
they could never be used against each
other. But trades unionists and labor
leaguers are subject to existing laws and
conscription is one of them. Let the
capitalists order them to mobilise and they
dare not refuse. Let the capitalists order
them to crush a strike, or rally round the
empire flag in a conflict with a neighboring
power, and they dare not but obey.

Many trades unionists and labor leaguers
rushed to South Africa to fight for the Rand
robbers without knowing what they were
about. They were misled by the capitalists,
the press, and the Church. They were
duped on that occasion, and there is no
saying when they may be duped again.
We are not sure that many of them do
not relish war and bloodshed, and we
should feel much safer if they were not to
be armed and drilled.

When the unthinking worker sees both
Liberals and Laborites agreed upon a mat-
ter of policy, he is apt to think that such a
matter is beyond question and to lend his
support. It is only when his eyes are
opened and he is awake that he is likely to
be alarmed when he sees Mr. Boote and
Mr. Cook pushing the same scheme.



The old Parties Bump Socialism.

When the "S.M. Herald," "The Daily
Telegraph," and "The Worker" are agreed
that Conscription is a good thing for the
workers it is time to get busy.

"To class them with the unfortunate con-
scripts of continental Europe is worse than
false; it is foolish," says Mr. Boote of
Australia's conscripts. What a leg-puller
he is to be sure! He would have us be-
lieve that the European conscript is a
docile, humble slave of the capitalist class,
and that the Australian is a walking cyclo-
pedia of information useful to himself and
obnoxious to the exploiting class.

The conscript armies of Europe are
honeycombed with revolt and so indoctrin-
ated with Socialist teaching that the
capitalists can no longer rely on them in
a crisis. Moreover, they drill and man-
oeuvre in the capitalists' time and at
their expense. Here they drill in their
own time, at their own expense, and the
vast majority have not yet commenced the
study of Socialist economics. The Austral-
ian is the real "unfortunate." He is
"unfortunate" in having leaders who hide
truth from him, "pull his leg," and
help his enemies against him.

Trautmann tells us that in Akron,
America, a general organizer told the
strikers, on Feb. 15, to respond to the call
of County Sheriff Ferguson to enlist as
special deputies. Over fifty followed the
advice, and in the great melee in the second
week in March "these I.W.W. deputies
cracked more heads of the foreigners than
on picket duty than the regular police, who
from the start had displayed more sym-
pathy with the strikers than they were
given credit for."

When even Industrial Workers of the
World cannot be trusted with a club, how
risky is it to arm the average worker with
a gun and bayonet after he has been drilled
and trained not to think for himself, but to
blindly obey his officers' orders!

William English Walling, a prominent
Socialist writer of America, says of the
citizen army, in the New York "New
Review":—

"It was the Social-Democratic Party of
Great Britain, for instance, that proposed
Conscription—with the well-intentioned but
useless proviso that the 'Citizen Army' is
to be free entirely from military law in
times of peace, officered entirely by the
selection from the rank and file, and used
for defence purposes only."

How useless such a proviso is is attested
by the state of things here, where military
law is already above all.

The loyal and patriotic monarchists of
Britain, with Sir Conan Doyle at their
head, are deeply shocked at the "awful"
treatment of King Manuel's friends in the
jails of Portugal. All these people were
guilty of was attempting to upset the
Republic and re-establish the Monarchy,
and, being found out and captured, were
promptly jailed and regaled on the usual
fare. A Mr. Swiny has been over to
inspect the prisons, and he reports that
there is nothing to grumble about. The
"vermin infested" cells were found to be
"appallingly clean" so the only conclusion
to come to is that certain conspirators in
Britain imagine that Portugal being only
a small Republic can be bullied with im-
punity.

Sydney "Morning Herald" protests
vehemently against the commutation of
the sentence of death passed upon the hair-
brained Allan Main, a burglar who killed a
man at Manly, near Sydney. The horrible
alternative of imprisonment for life is not
enough for the brutal "Herald," and it
clamors for blood and sensation, regard-
less of the fact that by hanging a man
society inflicts most of the punishment upon
the innocent relatives.

According to Dr. Clifford, the Noncon-
formist Churches of England "were never
richer than they are now." This may be
due to the decay of capitalism. The
capitalists are spending a good deal in
various ways to keep the system going, and
the Church being one of its principal sup-
ports is receiving careful attention.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undigested articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

The worker gives one blow for himself and his family and two for his boss. When will this selfish liberality cease?

The I.W.W. in Australia.

Antagonism to Socialism.

Smashers of Socialism are smashing the I.W.W.

The open letter written by W. E. Trautmann to William D. Haywood, which was printed in our last issue, gives some idea of the internal troubles of the Industrial Workers of the World in the home of its origin, America.

The facts disclosed by Trautmann indicate that the movement in America has been captured by very undesirable elements, and that in spite of the earnestness and ability of some of its prominent men they are powerless to counteract the evil influence of those whose methods are disgusting the working class which once looked upon the I.W.W. as the coming industrial power.

Trautmann appeals to Haywood to tell what he knows of the "bad business" that has too long been covered up and hidden from the rank and file, and Haywood's reply will be awaited with interest by all who take part in revolutionary propaganda. Until such reply is forthcoming it will be as well to suspend judgment, for despite the fact that Trautmann is a man whose deliberate opinion cannot be brushed aside by Haywood or any other man, common fairness demands that all sides should be heard.

Leaving the American I.W.W. for the time being, to right itself, and turning to the movement in Australia, we see that here it has been afflicted with similar troubles to those disclosed by Trautmann. As in America, so in Australia, the majority of members of the I.W.W. are sincere and self-sacrificing wage-earners who are determined to do all that men can do to promote the unity and strength of their class, but there are others who are just as actively engaged in honey-combing the movement with disruption, strife, and individual antagonisms.

It is a difficult matter to put this plainly, because in the different States members of the I.W.W. are doing good work shoulder to shoulder with members of the A.S.P., but in Sydney things are not so satisfactory.

When the first local was formed in Sydney the organising secretary, George Reeve, was given every assistance by this paper. The I.W.W. Universal Label and directory were inserted in every issue, and a further column was allowed for articles bearing upon the I.W.W. movement. Reeve, to do him justice, worked honestly for his local, and things were running smoothly and promising well under his secretaryship, when a change came, and certain cantankerous and disruptive elements assumed control and proceeded to run the local on other lines.

In the first place these very revolutionary spirits declared war against Socialist parties and Socialists. They instituted a boycott against this paper, withdrew the Label, and circulated the fornication story that we were in some mysterious way reaping a golden harvest by allowing the I.W.W. label and directory to appear in our columns. Next they declared against political action, and in a single bound got ahead of the American I.W.W. and the European Syndicalists. From emphasising industrial action more strongly than political action, they proceeded to denounce all political action and advise the workers to withdraw from all political parties and leave parliaments to the capitalists. The chief spokesmen of this ardent band attempted to ridicule Socialism, and promised to smash its parties. Craft unionism was also scorned and left far behind in the rush towards the co-operative Commonwealth, and the I.W.W. became a party which was heard of once or twice a week in the domain and at the street corners. One shining light about this time realised that the movement was too small to hold him, and he hit out for fresh fields and pastures new, the worst feature of his departure being that he didn't tell the other members that he was going, nor that he was taking the funds with him.

Socialism refusing to be smashed, and craft unionism and parliament still remaining in business, the local seemed to get the idea that the revolution ought to be started nearer home, and its meetings became particularly lively. Reeve was expelled and a new man elected to take his place, but Reeve appealed to headquarters, and the General Secretary-journeys from Adelaide to adjudicate. There was not much at issue, but the case went against Reeve, who still remained unconvinced and in possession of the books and vouchers. He appealed to the American headquarters, and received a letter signed by Vincent St. John himself, upholding him, and notifying all concerned that he was regarded as the legal secretary of Sydney local.

This letter has so far not been recognised by the present heads of the local, and Reeve contends that Vincent St. John's decision must be regarded as final by every loyal member, and that those who refuse to accept such a decision can only be regarded as a band of irresponsible anarchists, who deny all rules of procedure.

The above facts show that the local I.W.W. has similar troubles to those that are wrecking the American movement and disgusting seasoned propagandists like Trautmann. Whether it will triumph over them lies with itself. To do so, it looks as if it will have to retrace some of its steps. It will have to realise that wherever capitalism can be attacked, whether in the unions, in parliaments, in Socialist meetings or elsewhere, it should be so attacked. St. John himself says:

"Therefore, it will never be necessary for the I.W.W. to endorse any political party, whether they will gain support or not by so doing."

"Neither will the I.W.W. carry on a propaganda against political action, to do so would be as useless as to carry on a campaign for it."

It seems to us that the Sydney local has fallen into the error pointed to by St. John, and is now not in line with the movement elsewhere. It is carrying on a campaign against political action and against Socialists who work in the political arena, and is wasting its energies in a useless attempt to "smash Socialism."

Magistrate Love Receives a Letter.

An Australian paper, that is evidently run on lines which heap contempt and contumely on the present perfect system, and also discredits every respectable and right-thinking person in the community, has recently been adversely criticising one of our most pious and respected magistrates, with the result that an unpatriotic and disloyal person in New Zealand has been incited thereby to write the following outrageous letter to Mr. Love, S.M., of Sydney. The letter was read by Mr. Love and handed to the reporters at the Reform Police Court, who gave the disgraceful record a very wide publication. We are glad that no member of the Australian Labor Party sent the letter—only a common New Zealander could have been guilty of it. The writer says:

"Seeing in an Australian paper lately the way you have been treating the lads, I would like to say a few words on the matter. I was reading about one youth who was making his living by selling milk and he had to support a widowed mother, and if taken away his business would be ruined, and you fined him, saying: 'Defending your country is of more consideration than selling milk.' What country has that lad to defend? How much land does he own? Isn't he paying for the land that some fat capitalist owns? Then why should he fight when he has no country to defend? If he fights he is fighting for the capitalists' interests, and not his own. Another youth said when he had attended the camp on the first day the ground in his tent was nine deep in mud and water. He went home, and was ill in bed for a week. Then you say: 'That is the way to make soldiers of you.' Do you think a lad brought up in such conditions as that could make a good soldier? I don't think so. You just go to camp in wet weather, with mud and water nine deep, and you would be only too glad to get out of it. So long as a lad is not dead he is fit to camp in the water; that is your idea. Well, you want punishing. From a Passive Resister, Fielding, N.Z."

During the Newcastle strike an interesting firm in Sydney, representing the big Dutch firm of A. F. Smolders, of Schiedam, Holland, realising that other peoples' misfortunes constituted opportunities for themselves, introduced to the coal companies a type of mechanical bunkering vessel. They claimed that these boats would by means of large derrick coal elevators, enable a ship to be mechanically bunkered at the rate of 250 tons per hour. The coal companies saw the value of such vessels, but doubted their capacity to travel between Sydney and Newcastle with loading. Had the vessels been of an ocean-going type there is no doubt that private enterprise would have experimented with them, for they promise a big saving of wages for coal-lumpers and other manual workers. It now appears that the N.S.W. Labor Government has taken the matter up, and has purchased one of these labor-saving appliances, which is to be used in connection with the State blue-metal quarry at Kiama. No doubt the workers at the State quarry will be delighted to sit on the bunk and see the machine doing their work. Shovelling metal is hard work in a quarry, and if the machine is a success the workers can bid good-bye to that job and retire into private life or to those other jobs which the capitalist press assure us are always open when avenues of employment are closed to the workers by the advancing machine. The coal proprietors are very glad that Mr. Griffith, Minister for Works, has kindly decided to test the machines, and one of them assured the "Telegraph" that they were deeply interested. He said:

"Another Experiment."

"This is another experiment of Mr. Griffith, apparently, and it is one that we shall watch with great interest. If the Labor Minister's labor-saving vessel will actually do what is claimed, there is no reason why we should not profit by his experiment and employ it in the coal trade for bunkering ships."

Once again Mr. Griffith has pleased private enterprise, and no doubt this time he will also please those P.L.L. workers who believe in nationalising machinery and making for Socialism "a step-at-a-time." The coal proprietors see no reason why they should not profit by Mr. Griffith's experiment if he demonstrates its success, and if the coal lumpers can see their way to retire, or go on the land, or take to journalism, or one of the other professions which are open to them, then all parties will be delighted with Mr. Griffith. Those who frequently ask "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" should now see that the machine will do it; also it will do all the hard work and do away with the need for having hard workers, who can then retire to Mars or Kingdom Come, and leave the world to the capitalists who own the machines.

Getting On.

The Australian worker is often above all an optimist who has a thorough and undying faith in his future. If he is not running behind labor leaders expecting them to emancipate him he is reading up such literature as he thinks will help him to rise out of the rut and become a wealthy employer or a successful trader. He doesn't admit that it is becoming impossible for the worker to be anything but a wage-slave, so he reads and reads and dreams and builds airy castles in which he is going to enjoy himself in the bosom of his happy family in his restful old age. The books which are to help him to reach his goal are in great demand, and city booksellers assure us that they are selling by the thousand. They are so popular that special circulars are issued to advertise them. One of these circulars asks:

"Do you wish to do what others have done? To choose the right occupation or profession? To get a better situation and more salary? To go into business for yourself, to push, build up, improve, enlarge, and make the utmost possible of your business?"

If you desire to do these things, you are advised to read the Marsden books on "Getting On," "Self-Investment," "Rising in the World," "The Optimistic Life," "Pushing to the Front," "Every Man a

King." "The Secret of Achievement," and many others—a set of 12 costing only £2 2 6, and containing the whole key to success and social salvation.

When the would-be millionaire has engaged himself on such mental pabulum he spends the rest of his days in self-denial and mental torture in the fruitless endeavour to establish the foundation of his fortune. Poor fool! He doesn't know that economic forces are squeezing out the small man and forcing him into the ranks of the proletariat, and that 80 per cent. of the businesses that spring up in a city like Sydney go bankrupt. The estate agent and the business shark reap a golden harvest from the seed sown by books on success, for hundreds annually drift into their nets in their search for a "profitable business." A few lessons in Marxian economics would save many a poor dupe from disaster and disappointment, for Marxian Socialism exposes the whole capitalist system and shows how wasteful and hopeless it is.

Sabotage by Cadets.

For some time past the military authorities have been annoyed by a large number of cadets who have an incurable dislike to military training. The boys persist in snapping the hammers of their rifles, rendering them useless in time. Sometimes they destroy other property of the military authorities and occasion no end of worry and inconvenience to the officers. At Kooragang, W.A., a couple of months ago a number of the cadets bombarded the drill hall with road metal and broke every window in the building (shame). More recently several lads broke into the Boulder Drill Hall, poured ink over official documents, and interfered with the record books. It is disgraceful to interfere in this way with such a "popular system."

Not content with this disgraceful outrage, the boys secured some dynamite and attempted to blow up the markers' hut on the Powder rifle ranges, but (thank God) only slight damage was done. On July 9 more damage was done. A portion of the roof of the target pit was removed, and the pit was destroyed by fire. (The young rascals! How dare they!)

For these offences three cadets: Freddy Kinna (a desperado of 13), Johnny Adamson, and Jimmy Mayer (both outlaws of 16), were brought before the Children's Court and sentenced to three months, two months, and one month, according to the gravity of the offences in each case. The youngest got it hottest.

What Bulgaria has Gained.

Some weeks ago the "Bulletin" read us a lesson on the advantage of being prepared for war, with special references to the warlike wise and well-prepared Bulgarians and the otherwise Turks. Now, some of the records of the gains of Bulgaria are to hand, and we have pleasure in handing them to our militarist contemporaries. They have settled the Turk, temporarily, but having some ammunition, tools, and other war material left, they are using same up in an attempt to exterminate other Christian neighbours—Greeks, Serbs, etc. The list will not be complete until all the material prepared has been used up, but so far as they have gone the tally is considerable. The number of Bulgarian officers killed is 330, and the number of men 29,711. The number of officers wounded is 950, and the number of men 52,550. The number of missing is 3103, making a grand total of 80,734. Add to this the loss in starved children and women folk, and then let us know what this price of blood and wounds has been paid for.

A Socialist Fable.

AFTER THE SMASH.

A small shopkeeper who was very fond of the phrase, "Competition defied," was put out of business by a neighboring Trust.

After the smash the unfortunate man joined the Labor Party and went round cursing the Trusts and demanding the re-establishment of competition.

In his peregrinations he struck a Socialist meeting, where the man on the soap box was explaining the advance of the trust, the decline of competition, and the crushing of the small capitalist.

After he had listened for a while the argument struck him with all its force, and he went round a corner and kicked himself for being a fool in not seeing it before.

When he came to himself he hurried back to the meeting, joined the party, and became one of the most active propagandists of his branch.

When you have finished with this paper, pass it on to a friend.

The Adventures of William Mug.



He has no time for Socialism.

Socialism and Dualism. Inconsistent Socialists. Jingoism and Japan.

(By J. W. Roche.)

BY ARNOLD ST. CLAIR.

(By Jayem.)

One of the chief reasons why some thoughtful people are opposed to Socialism is the prevalent dualistic notions taught by the churches. The idea that man is a dual being possessing a body and soul—the soul being a mysterious gift from some supernatural being—is responsible for a tremendous amount of ignorance and mental and moral confusion. Modern science has demolished the idea that man is a "double being," and demonstrates the fact that mind is a manifestation of that eternal energy which is in continuous operation throughout the entire universe. If we watch the development of the mind of a child we must be struck with the fact that as the brain grows in physical strength the mental impressions grow more clear, and so on until maturity is reached. When physical growth reaches completion the mind can still develop further, and the grey matter of the brain alters in accordance with that development. The folds of the brain which are the thought centres become deeper and more marked, and the whole mechanism becomes finer in texture and more sensitive to impressions. These facts if studied without bias and with the desire to know the truth wherever it may lead us would dispel the clouds of mental darkness which settle upon a large number of honest thinkers in this twentieth century.

In their efforts to conserve the myths and legends of the past a large section of the ecclesiastical school, who have been compelled to admit the truth of the evolution of man from lower forms of life, try to construct the childish theory that the body was evolved but not the mind or soul. Either man was evolved body and mind or he was not evolved at all. The organ of thought, the brain, is just as much the result of development as the hand or the foot or any other organ. The existence of an immortal soul is utterly disproved by modern science, which can find no trace of what the metaphysical apologists call "soul" or spirit.

The modern telescope carries our vision across 4000 billions of miles of space, and an incalculable distance on either side, and in that vast expanse there is no trace of the headquarters, or even outposts, of a supra-natural emperor or God. But what science has discovered is this: That the boundless universe is filled with all-pervading ether, in which floats mighty suns and solar systems, and vast masses of nebula, which is the stuff of which worlds are made. From nebula came man with his body and his mind and all that he is, and to nebula shall he return. He is a tiny part of the mighty universe, and his body is a form of eternal matter, and his mind is a form of eternal energy in operation. Among myriads of different forms and manifestations of eternal substance he must take his place and play his part in the mighty drama of eternity. The terrific energy which scatters clouds of incandescent matter across billions of miles of space is the same energy in a different form which operates upon the delicate cells of the human brain and produces thoughts and memory and all the phenomena of mind. This mighty theme has a direct and practical bearing upon the economic philosophy of Socialism. When we recognise that Socialism is scientific and explains the economic basis of all systems of society upon purely materialistic lines, we will see that dualistic notions, which are unscientific and irrational, are a barrier which blocks the way to a fuller understanding, not only of economic science, but of all science. Socialism is reached in two ways. Some evolve upwards from economic ignorance to Socialism and shed their dualistic skin on their upward way; others must shed their dualism before the light of economic science can beat upon their dark minds. Socialism means economic emancipation and economic emancipa-

"The good that I would I do not, but the evil which I would not that I do." So runs the old Biblical saying, and it can well be applied to many Socialists in Victoria. They see and approve of better things, but they follow the evil. Lord give them sense, for they sadly need it. One day they denounce with no unmeasured language all who dare say that the time had not arrived for the overthrow of capitalism. Yet the next day finds them extolling the virtues of those who love not Socialism. Such behaviour on the part of those who see and approve of better things is hard to understand. Can it be that they are men and women with the minds of children? Or is it that they no longer understand what is meant by consistency? Yet facts speak for themselves. Today they tell us that the road to emancipation lies not by the bursting of big estates, the nationalisation of industries, the regulation of trusts and combines, or by conscription. These, they tell us, lead not to Socialism, but to the perpetuation of small capitalists and State capitalism. But so much do they desire to proclaim to the world that they see and approve of better things, that they follow the evil. So great is that desire implanted within them that to-morrow finds them advocating the very things that they have denounced yesterday. Recently there has been a cry raised for unity amongst Socialists in Victoria. Unity is always desirable when possible, but if unity means that we are all to see and approve of better things and follow the evil, then the class-conscious, consistent, clear-minded, and intelligent Socialist will have none of it. We Socialists who are consistent have no time to play the fool. There are enough fools in this world without being fools ourselves, nor have we any desire to help others to become fools. Certain Socialists in Victoria have fooled and played for a long time with the question of tactics. Tactics are very easy to understand, if you want to understand them. It does not require great perspicacity on the part of anyone to understand that the Labour parties of Australia do not stand for Socialism, but that they stand for the perpetuation of small capitalists and State capitalism, and all the economic evils to-day, nor does it require powers of discernment to understand that by giving support to the Labour parties Socialists (?) are but undermining themselves and making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the people. Comrades, the time has arrived for serious work. If we understand what is meant by wage slavery, if we are anxiously desirous of emancipating ourselves and others from the thralldom of capitalism, then we will not allow ourselves to become like those who see and approve of better things, but who follow the evil. If the inconsistent Socialists of Victoria want unity then let them stop playing the fool. Let them also pray that the Lord will give them sense. That He will also teach them that the Labour parties of Australia are not working-class parties, and that they were responsible for compulsory militarism, that the bursting up of trusts and combines is not Socialism, and above all, "O Lord," if Thou desirest unity amongst Socialists in Victoria, then

tion means in its turn a tremendous stimulus to the mind of man. Many a mighty brain has gone undeveloped down into the silent dust because of economic slavery, and the world is poorer than it ought to be. Let us start right: Socialism is freedom to live and freedom to think; freedom from the sordid struggle for a crust; freedom to cast the eye into the mighty reaches of space; freedom to love, to paint, to draw; freedom to live the highest and fullest and noblest life on this planet; and freedom to examine the mighty universe "inlaid with suns," which marches on its eternal way in one long "eternal rhythm of life and death."

In the "I.S." (28/6/13) Frank Sutherland says: "We must recognise the capitalist is the only alien, and is, with his henchmen of the press and the pulpit, the sworn enemies of the working class."

But very few of the Australian working class do or will recognise that truth outside the ranks of Socialists. And this is not strange, for the majority read capitalistic newspapers, all of which are howling continually (like the Christian's cherubim and seraphim) about the danger of invasion by the yellow races. As if the expected "hordes" of Japanese and Chinese could land anywhere in Australia as easily as the Maori's ancestors landed in New Zealand in their fleet of half a dozen canoes. Patriotism is the religion of politics. No respectable (?) politician addresses any crowd in Australia without his good old gag of "the ties that bind us to the mother country" and "patriotism to the Empire." And the gags are handed on "by authority" to State school children, who are taught to bow down to the fetish of the Union Jack, and are told that never in the history of the world has there been such a glorious empire as the British.

That thousands of parents and children believe this piffle is not surprising, for the parents believe everything they read in the capitalistic papers; and the poor kids at State schools have patriotism, fear of the Japanese, and worship of the Union Jack drummed into them from one week's end to the next.

Politicians get a limited amount of ideas in their fool heads, and those ideas get worked to death. It will be several years before the Japanese bogey dies a natural death. In the meantime it is something to conjure with, and the press also keeps the thing going full steam ahead.

Australians are like a lot of frightened children at present, and the Australian Freedom League is wasting its valuable time trying to hush the terrified grown-up youngsters. They cannot do it. Even the conscripts, thanks to jailing and fining and the fool talk of the capitalist press, are settling down to their compulsory drilling and begin to want to fight something, if it's only each other.

When it is pointed out to many Australian jingoists that a Japanese invasion would cost many millions for battleships and armaments and men, and that the European and American capitalists might possibly refuse the Japanese or Chinese a loan to enable them to raid Australia—a country in pawn to international capitalists—the Australian jingo stops his talk, looks confused, and says "he never thought of looking at the matter in that way."

Exactly. It's so much easier to get other people to think for him. The Australian jingo is a busy person. Football, racing, and "doing" his neighbour occupy so much of his time that he has to hand over thinking on big questions to the professional leader writers of the capitalistic newspapers, and the latter have to write to the boss's orders, otherwise they lose their genteel jobs.

If we could educate the boys in public schools on the real nature of capitalism, in a few years' time it would be difficult to get the public to scare themselves with the war idea. A generation ago Australian mothers frightened their children with the threat "the Russians are coming," and at that time Russia was supposed to be contemplating a grab of India. To-day the papers scare the children and the capitalistic grown-ups with the Japanese bogey. What fools the public are.

help our unfortunate friends of Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, to get out of that unfortunate style of seeing and approving of better things and then following the evil.

Poverty in Canada.

Fear of Losing a Day's Pay.

WORKED THE DAY BABY WAS BURIED.

"He worked the day that his baby was buried because he could not afford to lose a day's pay."

"As a result of overhearing this chance remark," writes Kenneth Douglas in the "Canadian Magazine," "I have investigated the living conditions of one hundred working men in Toronto. Of this number seventy-five are men who lead decent, sober lives, twenty-five are men who indulge in some degree or another in intoxicating liquors, and yet work steadily wherever employed."

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Not only was the statement concerning this man proved true, but it was found that every one of the hundred cases was governed by similar conditions—the loss of a single day's pay being sufficient to plunge any one of them yet deeper in the hopeless underworld.

One case given in detail is said to be typical of the many unskilled emigrants who arrive in Canada without capital, attracted by free farm advertisements. Having wife and child, he could not afford to go far west, with the result that he had been doomed to spend his life in Toronto, where the lot of the "respectable poor" is as hard as in the cities at home.

As here, so there, Mr. Douglas considers the housing problem to be the central difficulty. He says:—"They contend against two alternatives in the matter of housing. Either they must overcrowd or they must suffer in other directions through the payment of an over-large proportion of their incomes for roomier quarters. And in this latter event they are compelled to sublet a number of their rooms. In either event they are denied the atmosphere of a real home in which to rear and guard their children. Children robbed of this birthright are deprived of the strongest prop to their virtue. Thrown into the streets and dirty alleys they are often forced into the loss of things they have not been taught to appreciate."

It is a horrible and yet incontrovertible fact that a large number of the children of the deserving poor who are thus herded lose their most precious possession before they have reached the age of understanding—often when only eleven and twelve years old. But the other day I saw a little child of thirteen years nursing her own puny two-months-old illegitimate infant. The American and Canadian brothers are furnishing many sequels of the life story of many honest, hard-working members of the respectable poor. A large majority of the tramps and wastrels of the world are the sons of these also.

"They are suffering from the race for wealth of the landlord, the man who derives profit from labor and those other men who have the essentials of life to sell whether food, fuel, or transportation. At it is now, every slight increase in the earning power of the worker simply means an addition to the sum that is to drop into the pocket of the capitalist. The harder he works, the more he obtains, the greater the burden that is placed upon him. There is no comparison between the things he is given and those he has in return to give for the privilege of the existence of those he loves and himself."

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

"They cannot be neglected much longer, for they form a very great proportion of our industrious population. Is there not a large significance in the thought that of these one hundred men only seven have even a small savings bank fund and only fourteen are able to afford even a scanty insurance against death?"

"Once aroused, the terrible tenacity of purpose which permits thousands of workers to labor on day after day, hopeless of anything but a future life, will form a fearful force in a perhaps violent reconstruction of our tawdry social conditions."

Modern industry has established the world market, for which the discovery of America paved the way. This market has given an immense development to commerce, to navigation, to communication by land. This development has, in its turn, reacted on the extension of industry, and in proportion as industry, commerce navigation, railways extended in the same proportion the bourgeoisie developed, increased its capital, and pushed into the background every class handed down from the middle ages—The Communist Manifesto.

"Behold, this was His last command!
Ye that dare cry to Christ in prayer!
With red and reeking sword in hand,
Ye dare to do as devils dare!
Ye liars—liars great and small;
Ye cowards, cowards, cowards all!
Joaquin Miller.

The Creed of the Capitalist

(By Vorenus.)

Generally speaking the workers don't know that their capitalistic masters believe in a creed. It isn't that of the apostles, but it is one they made themselves—for the wage slave. One of its "planks" is Honesty, and all workers should be honest for a very simple reason, and the reason is so simple that I wonder the poor deluded toilers haven't seen through it long ago. Why they should be honest is because if they were rogues—like the capitalists—the capitalists would have less to steal. Two men may steal the one thing, but if they do it has to be cut up between them, and then each naturally gets less than if he had the lot for himself. So if the wage-slaves are dishonest the greedy maw of capitalism must go without something. Therefore, ye Downtrodden, be Honest. All that ye do, do with your might for the boss, and you always will be slaves; but if you would only wake up and take for yourselves all that you produce, ye would indeed be Men. Such wouldn't be robbery, it would be your just reward. You make the world's wealth, and are entitled to what you make. Arise and take it and be free men united to any master, and enjoy the fruits of the earth. Your reward is in this world, and if you miss happiness here it is simply your own fault.

WHY AM I AN AGNOSTIC? A REVIEW.

The second of the Rationalist Press Association's series of "pamphlets for the million" is by Ingersoll, entitled, "Why am I an Agnostic?" It would be useless to extol the language of this pamphlet. Readers of Ingersoll know the power of his phraseology, his swift and decisive argumentative manner. Every sentence is a thought. Every thought has a purpose.

The Methodist Church is at present holding a conference in Sydney. The retiring chairman made some trenchant remarks on dogmatism. Instantly he was assailed on all sides and charged with heterodoxy. It was made apparent that the Church would not for a moment tolerate any man who dared step out of the rut of theological thought.

With this intolerance Ingersoll deals in a very unceremonious way. He smites it hip and thigh. The sentimental cloak that envelopes religious ideas is thrown asunder. He says, "With a feeling of reverence, they say that the religion of their mother is good enough and reasonable for them. . . . Yet it will hardly do to say that the religion of my mother is good enough for me any more than to say that the geology, or the astronomy, or the philosophy of my mother is good enough for me. . . . Had this been so there could have been no improvement in the world of thought."

When given this series of pamphlets I was instructed to be as brief as possible. The editor claims, that space cannot be taken up by giving too lengthy notice to pamphlets. He says the fact that the pamphlets on sale at such cheap rates and are written by such world known men is sufficient for the readers of our paper. This is true, but I crave indulgence to make one more little quote. Ingersoll is speaking of fear and its being one of the chief causes from which religious ideas have evolved. He says, "The savage, dwelling in his cave, subsisting on roots and reptiles, or on beasts that could be slain with club or stone, surrounded by countless objects of terror, standing by rivers, so far as he knew, without source or end, by seas with but one shore, the prey to beasts mightier than himself, of diseases strange and fierce, trembling at the voice of thunder, blinded by lightning, feeling the earth shake beneath him, seeing the sky lurid with the volcano's glare—fell prostrate and begged for the protection of the Unknown." To go farther is unnecessary.

The reader is taken along and shown that from this fear is evolved the worship of the idol in the hut to that of the Unseen in the citadel.

Missionaries in foreign lands; miracles; that the teaching of the tribe, nation or community is always to extol its own peculiar religious ideas to the detriment of its neighbour; that every religious institution can show the fallacy of all others; that the average man adopts the religion of his country; of the influence that science has had in dispelling many absurd ideas, etc., etc., are dealt with. These pamphlets are cheap. They are being circulated in all parts of the world by the million. Whatever one's personal opinion may be on the subject dealt with he cannot read this pamphlet without having his mind broadened, without feeling more toleration towards the ideas of his fellowman. He will realise that education is by far more powerful than either ridicule or abuse.—F.J.R.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

MELBOURNE BRANCH, A.S.P.

HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND PROGRESS REPORT.

On Sunday, 6th inst., a successful meeting was held at the Yarra Bank, when Comrades Jeffrey, Harris, and Wilson handled the case for Socialism, from different view points, and received an attentive and appreciative hearing.

The same evening, at headquarters, Comrade Alf. James, of the V.S.P., spoke on the Reformation and Peasant Wars of the Middle Ages. The attendance was not up to the usual, but the lecture was thoroughly, scholarly, and highly appreciated.

The Sunday School boasted a good attendance, but Comrades Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Johnson, who have charge of the school, will be pleased to welcome and enroll new scholars. Socialists unattached and under whose notice this announcement comes, are therefore invited to send their children to same.

On Thursday evening there was a large attendance at Branch headquarters, it being the half-yearly meeting of the branch. The financial report was read and unanimously adopted, and officers elected for the ensuing half-year. The following are the officers elected:—J. R. Wilson, sec., Miss Ada Gardiner, min. sec.; W. Berndt, literature sec.; Jeffrey, Zerk, Speers, Lazarus, and Miss McLellan, executive committee; J. Harris and Mrs. Nicholson, trustees; A. Rooney, treasurer; and Mrs. Eddy and Miss Gardiner, auditors.

During the six months 55 propaganda meetings were held, and this, despite the winter months and the wet and cold weather which distinguishes a Victorian winter from that of the winter season of sunny New South Wales.

The literature sales at same reach a total of £18 1s. 3d., being an increase of £5 1s. 3d. over the preceding six months, and this, despite the fact that fewer outdoor meetings have been held, owing to climatic conditions.

The balance-sheet boasts a total income of £202 6s. 11d., with an expenditure of £190 18s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £11 8s. The assets over liabilities amount to £3 12s. 2½d., being an increase on the previous six months assets of £6 17s. 1d. The above income, although smaller than the previous six months, in no way means that the branch has got a set-back. True it is, that an attempt was made to disrupt same, but this treachery was stamped out, the danger is now past, and the only branch of the A.S.P. in Melbourne, goes forward with firm resolve, and steady stride, to give no quarter to freaks and fakirs, and to wage war on the forces of reaction and capitalism. For the benefit of comrades who were not present at the general meeting, I may state, that the smaller income can be accounted for in our having held twelve socials and dances less than during the preceding six months, and also to the fact that four separate funds in existence during the six months preceding were closed, viz., Furniture Fund, Literature Fund, Leaflet Fund, and Choir Fund, all of which were a source of revenue, thereby augmenting the previous half-year's income.

It is also pleasing to note that our membership increases slowly, and as an indication of the interest taken in the branch, all comrades are financial.

All comrades who attended the half-yearly meeting were, therefore, well satisfied, and as firmly resolved as ever to keep the flag of socialism flying, and to in every way further the interests of the branch. Other important matters were also discussed, including the removal of the lease of premises. The landlord having agreed to accept 2½ per week less for rent, it was resolved to take a two years' lease of same, as more compact, convenient, and suitable headquarters could not be obtained.

So here goes, Comrades, for another half year's work of education and agitation. There can be no question as to the effect of the work done, and there is no reason why we as a branch should not be a bigger factor than we are. This, undoubtedly, we shall be. There are already signs that our sledge-hammer work is bearing fruit, those who were once against us being for us. So all together, shoulder to shoulder, and our next six months' income will be larger, our membership larger, our activities greater, and the branch the headquarters of the real movement of Victoria.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary,
47 Victoria-street, Melbourne.

SYDNEY.

Our week's activities began with a record attendance at the debating class on Tuesday evening, where Comrades Sims and Roche ably debated the subject of "Free Love."

The first propaganda meeting was held on Wednesday evening in Bathurst-street, where Comrades Slade, Sims, and Whitmore addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled there.

Friday's meeting in Goulburn-street and Saturday's in Liverpool-street were also of

the record kind, judging by the heavy demand for the "International Socialist" and the attentive hearing given to the speakers.

On Sunday afternoon our propaganda efforts reached high-water mark, two meetings being held in the Domain.

At both meetings large and interested audiences listened for over two hours to the different speakers. Successful meetings were held by Comrades Jones, Duffield, Riley, Slade, and Sims in Market and Park streets on Sunday evening, the demand for papers being greater than the supply.

A welcome acquisition to our fighting strength during the past week was the return of Comrade Rutherford to the firing line, signified by a trenchant speech of criticism directed against the mental derelicts who are directing the destinies of the Political Labor Party.

Members are reminded that July contributions are now due, and that the secretary attends every Monday evening at 115 Goulburn-street for the purpose of receiving same.

A lecture will be given by Comrade Jones at Room 4, Queen's Hall, Pitt-street, on Thursday, July 17th, entitled, "The Future of the Socialist Movement in Australia."

The next business meeting will be held on Thursday, July 24th, at Queen's Hall.

Business: Adoption or otherwise of Conference decisions.

CECIL WHITMORE,

Secretary.

ROCKHAMPTON.

I am enclosing herewith a list of ten new subscribers who are prepared to come into line with the Socialists. They are one and all out and out rebels, and I can say without any doubt that they will get good value for the money they have invested in the "International."

While Comrade Rees was here we held six open-air meetings, and on each occasion we had good audiences. I have visited Mt. Morgan a couple of times, and have also spoken at Mt. Chalmers.

I am leaving here for Mackay to join Comrade Rees, where we intend to give the workers the straight-out revolutionary argument. We hope to put on a few new subscribers at Mackay.

When we get on the stump before a good crowd the "International" will be held aloft while we give them to understand why and wherefore they should support it. The subs. I have sent in were easy to get. I did not have the slightest trouble in getting them to support the famous "International."

Our comrades down south will see that we have started the argument in the north, and have interested many workers and left a good impression with them. When at Mt. Morgan I was told that business men were complaining that I would do the Labor Party a lot of harm. Well, at Mackay we will tear it into them. There are hundreds of unemployed, and you may rely upon us to have them with their hands in the air.—Yours in revolt,

W. JACKSON.

BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held at the corner of Rowntree Street, Balmain on Sunday night, Comrade Moore, Chairman, and Comrades Sloan, Talbot, and Bryce speakers.

Com. Bryce moved the following resolution:

"That we, the workers of Balmain, emphatically protest against the action of the South African government in calling out the Imperial Forces to shoot down the working class in cold blood."

The motion was seconded by Comrade Talbot, and on being put to the meeting was carried. All papers were sold.

A Social and Dance will be held in the Temperance Hall, Montague-st., (near Town Hall) Balmain, on July 26. Tickets 1s. Refreshments.

LEICHHADT-ANNANDALE.

A successful meeting was held here on Saturday night by Comrades Kilburn and Nelson.

NEWTOWN.

At the branch meeting the election of officers took place when the following were elected: Sec. Com. Mrs. Duffield, Treas. Com. Carney, Literature Sec. Com. Kilburn, Delegate to Adm. Council, Com. Jackson.

Sat. and Sunday nights' meetings on the Bridge were excellent, Comrades Kilburn, Jones, and Walsh being the speakers.

Splendid sales of Literature were effected.

ANNIE DUFFIELD, Sec.

(Received too late for last issue.)

The only working class paper is a Socialist paper. The "International Socialist" is admittedly one of the best. Why not subscribe for it? Why not push it?

HOW TO SELL LITERATURE.

Literature sellers and speakers ought to work in harmony and with a clear understanding with each other.

There is not much to be gained by trying to sell while the speaker is trying to interest his audience.

To go round the ring holding a book or paper in a man's face and shouting the titles of your wares only exasperates both the speaker and his hearers, and in the case of a young or nervous orator may put him off the thread of his argument or stop him altogether.

A speaker should make a point of quoting from a book or paper that is on sale. Then he should strongly recommend it, and tell its price and the advantages to be derived from its perusal.

That is the sellers' chance. By standing near the speaker and watching the faces of the audience he will see who want to buy, and will be able to effect rapid sales.

When the sale is over and the speaker goes off on another tack the sellers should wait for their next cue.

If a speaker forgets the literature put a paper or pamphlet into his hand as a reminder.

Always have a good supply of "Internationals" and literature that sells. If you are short of anything that is the thing that is sure to be asked for.

When the chairman sees a meeting favorably impressed he should recommend the literature in a short speech. The "International" might be described as "the cheapest and most interesting paper in the Commonwealth; a paper written by workers for workers, and read by every man and woman who wants to be abreast of the times in advanced thought." A sample par, dealing with some current event from a Socialist standpoint, may be read with advantage, and the paper commended for its interest to friends and foes of all shades of political, industrial, and religious opinion. Every worker should be exhorted to spend at least one penny a week on his education by buying the "International."

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons)	1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron)	1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs)	1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx)	1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons)	1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail)	1d
Prison Labor (Debs)	1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy)	1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron)	1d
What Life Means to Me (London)	1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte)	1d
Unity and Victory (Debs)	1d
Where We Stand (Spargo)	1d
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire)	1d
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs)	1d
You and Your Job (Sandburg)	1d
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Class Unionism (Debs)	1d
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin)	1d
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Industrial Unionism (Debs)	1d
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann)	1d
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo)	1d
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
The Scab (Jack London)	1d
Woman and Socialism (May Walden)	1d
Revolution (Jack London)	1d
Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris)	1d
The Tramp (Jack London)	1d
Mary on Cheapness (translated by La Monte)	1d
Danger Ahead	1d
Debs and Russell	1d
Postage 1d. each extra, 8d. per doz. post paid.	

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.

The International Socialist Review

The Fighting Magazine of the Working class, is now the largest and best Socialist American monthly magazine in any country. Each month it gives the latest news of the Class Struggle from all over the world, with vivid photographs from each new scene of action. Not a dull page in the whole magazine. The ablest writers in the organized Socialist movement are among its contributors. Editorially it stands for a clear, uncompromising working-class movement, both at the polls and in the shops. 6d. per copy, postage 1d. extra.

We will forward this Magazine to any address for 4s. per year if at the same time of ordering a yearly subscription of 4s. for this paper is forwarded.

'International Socialist Club, 274 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Open daily for Members and Visitors from other parts, from 11 a.m. till 11 p.m.

Best Socialist Library in the State.

Debating Class meets on Tuesdays, at 8 p.m. Members of the A.S.P. and S.L.P. are cordially invited to attend.

5s. per Quarter.

On Sunday, July 20, at 11 a.m., Comrade Blanc will deliver a lecture on "Ingersoll" to members only.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £50 19s. 4d., W. Layley, Victoria, 10s. 6d. Total £20 9s. 10d.

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